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less and absurd injustice of violating conscience.

For my part, I hate the Inquisition just as much as I do the Orange and Purple system, and for the same reason.—The man who attempts to interfere between his fellow man and his Deity, is to my mind the most guilty of criminals.

You call our country unfortunate—she is unfortunate through the dissension of her children; dissension has degraded the character, and annihilated the constitution.

In the name of the religion of Charity, hate and rancour have been disseminated;

but a brighter æra, I trust, approaches and now it is the sound duty of every man who is faithful to his king, and attached to the independence of his native land, to contribute his best exertions to extinguish every cause of animosity, and pretence for disunion.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your deeply indebted,

And faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

*Merriion-square,
June 17, 1811,*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From May 20, till June 20.

THE fine dry weather which appeared to set in about the 16th of last month, and raised the hopes of the farmers, of a change more favourable for their operations, proved of a short duration. A few days only had elapsed when the rains returned with their usual violence, and have continued ever since with very little intermission to the almost total obstruction of every species of field work; it seems generally believed, that there has not been so wet a season for nearly 40 years, and as it appears to be general, there is reason to fear that the crops will be deficient in almost every part of the kingdom; on all the flat grounds, and heavy wet soils, they are evidently much injured. The potato crops have never been known to be so late in planting, and unless the latter part of the season turns out remarkably fine and free from frosts, it is hardly to be expected they will be productive.

In many parts of the country, both the oats and flax have an unfavourable appearance, except in light open soils.

Wheat in general looks better than any other of the crops, and the produce may probably be such as to compensate for the smallness of the quantity sown this season.

Grain has advanced in price since last report, and oats, oatmeal and potatoes are also looking up.

The hay crops are likely to be abundant in all the dry soils, but great quantities are likely to be lost in some particular districts where the meadows are subject to the overflowing of rivers.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE question of the depreciation of bank notes is established by such indubitable evidence, that it is unnecessary to dwell on the sophistry of those who attempt to evade the certain conclusion, by alleging that bank notes are not depreciated, but gold has risen. In the last report, it was shown that the rise on gold had not taken place in other countries, but from the operation of our paper system, was confined to these countries. From this point of view it must be evident, that landlords have a just claim for some remuneration, if they are paid in a depreciated currency, when such a circumstance was not contemplated at the period of granting the lease; but as discount frequently arises from accidental causes, not entirely depending on the question of depreciation, it would be a

hardship on the tenant to demand from him the full discount of the day. The landlords are in many instances manifesting a disposition to make a reasonable compromise. The depreciation of paper at present, the chief and almost only circulating medium, will be found to bear peculiarly hard on annuitants, and all possessors of fixed incomes. Landlords, persons in trade, farmers, mechanics, and most others, even day labourers by an advance of wages, can find means in the shiftings of traffic to throw a part of the burden off themselves, but annuitants have not the opportunity; they are often helpless already, and the depreciation is likely to increase their burdens.

The rejection of the Bill which proposed to equalize the duties upon Sugar and Grain, was productive of an immediate and powerful effect upon the English market: the demand for all descriptions of Sugar was immediately checked, and the prices of the brown and middling qualities declined considerably. A good deal of business has been done, although the inferior sorts have gone off heavily, at rather lower prices; but good and strong Sugars, as well as the fine qualities of which the new crop principally consists, are scarce, and being much wanted, have been freely purchased by the Grocers, upon terms fully equal to those which were previously obtained. The sales of Foreign Sugars have been so trifling as to render any particular enumeration of them unnecessary, and while there is scarcely any possibility of re-selling, the disposition to purchase must, necessarily, be very limited.

Connected with this subject is a curious fact, the sugars of the captured islands, which cannot be sold for home consumption, in Great Britain and Ireland, have been offered so low as 17s. per cwt. or less than 2d. per lb. Although this would, we must admit, be a losing price to the holders, yet still the disproportion between sugar without paying the duty, and after the payment is made, is very great, and forcibly demonstrates the injury we individually sustain by wars, and the consequent taxes laid on to support them. Wars enhance the prices of all the articles of life, because as taxes are laid on articles of consumption, both of what we eat and wear, in the prices of them we have to calculate not only the original value of the articles, but the amount of the taxes which are either directly or indirectly laid on to support those fleets and armies which defend distant possessions, and for the other general purposes of war. Considered in a fair point of view, war is an evil, which presses on all ranks of the community, and we have to pay highly for the pleasures which many take in hearing true or exaggerated accounts of the destruction of those with whom their nation is at war. Besides the cruelties of warfare, it is a costly game to play at, even at a distance, and a very expensive gratification of the bad passions.

Coffee is still in a state of great depression. No relief is experienced, either from the small shipments which are occasionally sent to the Mediterranean, or from our home consumption. The stock is already immensely large, and from the abundance of the crops, we may expect heavy additional imports, which will tend still further to reduce the prices, unless the effects of an increasing supply, are counterbalanced by the operation of some political change.

In this country some little revival has taken place in the cotton trade, owing to a demand for a summer supply, but as this trade is almost entirely limited to home consumption, it may be expected that the additional stock will soon be more than commensurate with the temporary demand.

A letter from Liverpool gives the following gloomy prospect of their market for cotton wool.

"Since our last Circular, our Cotton-market has presented nothing to our view, but a continued and uniform depression; increased difficulties have been experienced in effecting sales, and at the close of every week, the prices are found to be lower than those which marked its commencement.—This gradual decline, although naturally resulting from the vast disproportion which exists between the demand and the supply, has, we must allow, been accelerated by the operation of other causes.—Owing to pecuniary necessities, forced sales have frequently been made, at prices under those which were, generally required. The prices which have been obtained in these and similar cases, are certainly lower than what may be reckoned the current rates, but they nevertheless tend to esta-

bligh a precedent, by which the dealers have endeavoured to regulate their subsequent purchases. Since the beginning of this year, our supplies have exceeded the quantity taken out of the market by upwards of 45,000 bags, and from the pressure of an immense and accumulating stock, we can scarcely look for any relief, until the sources of consumption are greatly enlarged. From facts like these, it seems reasonable to conclude, that unless the face of affairs should be very materially changed, we cannot calculate upon any decided improvement in our market, and to entertain a hope that this will take place, while the present unnatural order of things remains unaltered, will, we fear, only lead to those disappointments, which have before been so frequently experienced."

The advance of duty on cotton wool imported into Great Britain, appears to have been abandoned, but an additional duty is laid in Ireland, on all imported in vessels not Irish or British built. America only permits the export in their own vessels; between these measures of mutual hostility trade suffers.

It appears that the bank of England is about to issue a number of tokens at 3s. and 1s. 6d. and a bill is brought into parliament to prevent the counterfeiting of them. These tokens in England will probably be similar to the tokens issued by the bank of Ireland. The mint owing to the high price of silver bullion cannot afford to issue a coinage of the established legal value or fineness. The banks step in, and give a depreciated silver currency to suit the paper circulation, either by re-stamping dollars, and charging a higher value on them as is the case with the 6 shillings pieces, or by giving silver with a very large portion of alloy, as in the case of the five pennies, tenpennies and 2s. 6d. pieces. These are steps in the progress of depreciation, and deserve the attention of the intelligent observers of passing events. If by many they are disregarded, the future historian will mark them as so many descending degrees in the scale of public credit.

Exchange on London $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and discount on bank notes 13 14 to 15 per cent, have been the general currency of this month in Belfast.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From May 20, till June 20.

- May 21...Fine-leaved Pæony (*Pæonia tenuifolia*) flowering.
- 22...Pontic Rosebay (*Rhododendron Ponticum*), and Rusty-leaved Alpine Rosebay (*R. ferrugineum*) flowering.
- 25...St. Bruno's Lily (*Phalangium Liliastrium*), and Entire-leaved Pæony (*Pæonia Córallina*) flowering.
- 26...Grass-leaved Iris (*Iris Graminea*), Medicinal Pæony (*Pæonia officinalis*), and Little Field Mater (*Sherardia Arvensis*) flowering.
- 27...Various coloured Iris (*Iris versicolor*), Double Cinnamon rose (*Rosa Cinnamomea*), and Alpine Rose (*Rosa Alpina*), flowering.
- 29...Siberian Iris (*Iris Siberica*) flowering.
- 30...Spotted Flowered Palmate Orchis (*Orchis maculata*), Meadow Pink, or Cuckoo Flower (*Lychnis Flos Cuculi*), and Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista Galli*) flowering.
- June 1...Bulb-bearing Orange-Lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*) flowering.
- 2...Irish Rose (*Rosa Hibernica*), and Yellow Flag (*Iris Pseudo Acorus*) flowering.
- 5...Medicinal Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*) flowering.
- 6...Medicinal Hedge Mustard (*Erysimum officinale*) flowering.
- 8...Oval Leaved Lychnidea (*Phlox ovata*), Narrow-leaved Kalmia (*Kalmia angustifolia*), and Orange Hawk-weed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) flowering.
- 9...Bloody Crane's-bill (*Geranium Sanguineum*), Glaucous Leaved American Upright Honey Suckle (*Azalea viscosa glauca*), and Fairy Fingers (*Digitalis purpurea*) flowering.
- 11...Thorny Rose (*Rosa Spinossissima*) flowering.
- 12...Marsh Hawk-weed (*Hieracium paludosum*) flowering.